STICK TO OVERSEAS

The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Togolese Del.

President Kim Il Sung received the government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo on June 6.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and Minister of Mines, Energy and Hydraulic Resources.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Kye Ung Tae and personage concerned So Gwan Hi were on hand.

The President had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Following this, the President arranged a luncheon in honour of the government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

(KCNA)

▷President Kim Il Sung met the government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo and posed for photograph with them on June 6. (KCNA Radiophoto)

USSR-CSR Joint Statement Supports Korea's Reunion

A joint statement was made public recently at the end of an official goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia of a Soviet Party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, according to a report.

Noting that the relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were favorably developing in conformity with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the USSR and the CSR in 1970, the joint statement expressed the conviction that the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two Parties would steadily strengthen in the future, too.

Referring to the Korean question, the joint statement stressed: Both side express support to the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, without any outside interference and its demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. (KCNA)

Mongolia-Angola Communique

Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister O. Khosbar recently paid an official visit to Angola, according to a report.

The Mongolia-Angola communique which came at the end of his visit said that to establish a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, it was necessary to support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. (KCNA)

Foreign State Leaders Back Up Reunification

Foreign state leaders of 8 countries—China, Romania, Guyana, Central Africa, Seychelles, Democratic Yemen, Mozambique and Congo—who visited the DPRK in April and May expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They approved and supported the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung as the most reasonable proposals for the reunification of the country, sharply denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and strongly demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Follow excerpts from the speeches of the leaders.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of China

"We maintain that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legal sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the south Korean authorities. The reunification of Korea is the common desire of all the people in both the northern and southern parts of Korea, and it is an irresistible trend of history. Any scheme to create "two Koreas" is doomed to utter failure.

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principles stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government, and we firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point program put forward by President Kim Il Sung. Truth and justice are on your side." (May 7)

President Ceausescu of Romania

"..... Romania expresses active support and solidarity for the line of your Party and state to realize the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis and believes that this reunification is conducive to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the world." (May 21)

Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana

"Guyana fully supports the desire of the Korean people to be united and holds the view that the three principles of reunification as set out in the north-south joint declaration of July 4, 1972, as well as the five-point programme enunciated by you, Comrade President, form the basis of an acceptable solution to the problem of reunifying Korea." (Apr. 21)

His Majesty Bokassa the First of CAE

"We know that the political action which you have taken is for the peaceful and independent reunification of your great fatherland, the supreme aspiration of the entire Korean people.

"Permit us to recall at the outset of our visit, without equivoque, that the people of Central Africa have always regarded as their own this vital aspiration of the valiant friendly people of Korea." (Apr. 28)

Prime Minister Ari Nasser Mohammed of PDRY

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the United National Front Political Organisation, Government and people of the country support in full the heroic and just struggle waged by the Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the unswerving principles put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the leader.

"We denounce the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in interfering in Korea's internal affairs for the creation of "two Koreas."

"And we denounce all the military provocations committed by the U.S. troops and the reactionary puppet regime in south Korea." (Apr. 29)

President Rene of Seychelles

"My people also share your aspiration to achieve reunification of your country which has been artificially divided. We also share the view that this can only be achieved if all foreign occupation and imperialist forces are withdrawn from Korean soil and the Koreans are allowed to decide their own future without any outside interference.

"We know the agony and unnecessary suffering caused through imposed arbitrarily division.

"We therefore fully support you and your people in your endeavour to achieve the peaceful reunification of your country." (May 4)

President Machel of Mozambique

"The People's Republic of Mozambique demands the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and resolutely supports the entire Korean people in their struggle for the liberation of the southern half, the peaceful reunification of the country and the expansion and consolidation of the socialist gain." (May 14)

President Opango of Congo

"At the same time, the Congolese people extend encouragement to the Korean people in all their efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Accordingly, our people condemn the fascist repression by the imperialists and their local lackeys who go against history in opposing the peaceful reunification of the great country of Korea. From olden times the Korean nation has always been a homogeneous nation with its language, its culture and its immense and rich inheritance which testifies the creative energy of the Korean people through history." (May 25)

National Seminar on Juche Idea Held in Bangladesh

A national seminar of Bangladesh on the Juche idea celebrating the 66th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held recently with a large attendance in Chittagong, Bangladesh, according to a report.

The seminar was attended by leading members of 20 political parties and public organisations in the capital and 10 districts, government officials, university professors, leading personages of press organs, lawyers, writers and artists, over 1, 400 in all. Among them were Zakaria Chowdhury, Member of the Advisory Council of the President of Bangladesh in Charge of the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Social Welfare; Moshiur Rahman, Chairman of the National Awami Party of Bangladesh; Mohammed Toaha, Chairman of the Communist Party of Bangladesh; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, General Secretary of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Mohammed Faiz Zafor, Convenor of Chittagong District, Jagodal, Bangladesh; Zainul Abedin Chowdhury, General Secretary of the Bangladesh Teachers Association; the Vice-Convenor of Chittagong District; the Principal of the Naval Academy, Chittagong; the General Secretary of the Bangladesh Journalists Union; the Chittagong District President of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; and the Inspector General of the Chittagong District Police. Also present at the seminar was the deputy Chief of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Bangladesh.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the seminar by Giash Kamal Chowdhury, General Secretary of the Bangladesh Journalists Union; Jahiruddin Babul, Secretary General of the Revolutionary Students' Union of Bangladesh; Hayat Mahmoud, professor at the Chittagong University; Prof. Mahbubulla, Dean of the Economics Faculty of the Chittagong University; Moshiur Rahman, Chairman of the National Awami Party of Bangladesh; Mohammed Toaha, Chairman of the Communist Party of Bangladesh; Mohammed Faiz Zafor, Convenor of Chittagong District, Jagodal, Bangladesh; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, General Secretary of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; and the deputy Chief of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Bangladesh.

The speakers extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 66th birthday.

They stressed that the founding of the Juche idea by the respected and beloved leader was a great historic event which brought about a radical revolutionary change in the development of human thought.

They bitterly denounced the criminal scheme of the splittists to perpetuate the division of Korea and expressed full support and solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They extended highest honour and warmest thanks carrying their boundless reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, and heartily wished him good health and a long life.

Introduced at the seminar were scores of messages of greetings from Zakaria Chowdhury, Member of the Advisory Council of the President of Bangladesh in Charge of Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Social Welfare, and other prominent figures and from many political parties and public organisations.

Kazi Zafar Ahmed, General Secretary of the United People's Party of Bangladesh, made a report at the seminar. Then the floor was taken by Mozammel Huq, Secretary of the Chittagong District Workers Federation of Bangladesh and others.

With the founding of the great Juche idea, they said, the people once exploited and oppressed could put an end to the long history of sufferings and meet a new era of Juche. They pointed out in unison that the immortal Juche idea which broke a new ground in the history of human thought is a great guiding idea of revolution and construction which fully conforms to our era, an era of independence.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved amazing successes, the speakers said that Korea's successes striking the world with admiration clearly prove the correctness and great vitality of the Juche idea.

The original revolutionary theory expounded by the Juche idea indicated a broad road for the people liberated from the imperialist colonial system to carry out the task of national liberation and gradually advance toward socialism, they stressed. They declared: The anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces who are vigorously advancing under the banner of independence is ever-victorious.

A letter to the great leader was unanimously adopted amid thunderous applause of the attendants at the seminar.

The seminar also adopted a Bangladesh declaration.

An art performance was given upon the successful close of the seminar.

(KCNA)

Korean Epical Poem "Mt. Paekdu-san" Published in China

PEKING, Jun. 5 (KCNA)—The People's Literary Publishing House of China recently published the Chinese translation of the long epical poem "Mt. Paekdu-san" by Cho Gi Chon.

The translation carries a foreword of the translator.

It says:

"Mt. Paekdu-san" is an excellent long epical poem dealing with the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and a representative work of Cho Gi Chon, a noted poet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On June 4, 1937, Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally commanding the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which grew stronger as it fought more, broke through the River Amnok-gang guard line which the Japanese imperialists had advertised as an impregnable line and fought the famous Pochonbo battle and wiped out Japanese there and destroyed the enemy's ruling establishments. Thus, he brought a hope for victory and the dawn of liberation to the Korean people who had been groaning in distress for a long time and demonstrated the determination, fighting spirit and strength of the Korean people who rose to drive out the Japanese and liberate the fatherland.

The long epical poem "Mt. Paekdu-san" gives a vivid picture of the surging people's liberation struggle against the background of the Pochonbo battle.

The greatest success of the long epical poem is that with all his political enthusiasm and polished and vivid language carrying a broad meaning the poet sings of a wealth of great exploits performed by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the people and brings into relief the shining image of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Truthfully depicted in the long epical poem are the lofty revolutionary traits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his outstanding strategy and tactics, and foresight and broad magnanimity.

The long epical poem "Mt. Paekdu-san" is now a good seller at the Chinese bookstore.

Meet of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States on Special Session of UNGA on Disarmament

Head of DPRK Del. Makes Speech

The Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Special Session of the UN Assembly devoted to disarmament was held in New York on May 29.

The meeting was attended by the delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Mok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and delegations of other member states of the non-aligned movement.

The meeting discussed the problem of joint action of the non-aligned countries at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and adopted a relevant document.

Li Jong Mok, head of the DPRK delegation, made a speech at the meeting.

The Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament is now on in New York.

Li Jong Mok, Head of the delegation of the country, made a speech on May 29 at the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, according to a report from New York.

He said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that all nuclear weapons should be completely destroyed, new weapons not be developed and the arms race be brought to an end.

It opposes the building of military bases in the territories of others' countries and demands the withdrawal of all means of war including nuclear weapons and foreign troops deployed in the territories of others' countries and the dismantling of foreign military bases.

The U.S. administration is drastically increasing military spending and working to step up the production of neutron bombs and nuclear bombs with highly explosive power, continuously develop up-to-date weapons of mass destruction and deploy them in various parts of the world.

As a result, tension is heightened and there exists the constant danger of a new war. This endangers world peace and security.

We consider that in order to deal with realistic problems for disarmament the disarmament session should direct due attention to the intensification of the arms race and the expansion of military bases in others' countries by the imperialists and to the developments in those countries and regions whose sovereignty is violated and peace and security are menaced by the military occupation.

Today the southern half of our country is still occupied by the U.S. troops and covered with a network of U.S. military bases. There nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and combat equipment are increased on a large scale. In south Korea there are more than 720 nuclear weapons of the U.S., This is the source of heightened tension and increasing danger of a new war in our country.

The U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons and all other means of war should be withdrawn from south Korea and the U.S. military bases there be dismantled for peace in Korea and her reunification and for peace and security in this region. (KCNA)

Reps. of Korean A-Bomb Victims in Japan

The representatives of the Hiroshima Prefectural Council of Korean A-Bomb Victims who went to New York in connection with the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament staged a demonstration together with Japanese representatives on New York streets on May 26, calling for the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons from south Korea and a total ban on these weapons.

They met in New York conscientious personages of the United States and representatives of various organisations from many countries of the world and informed them of the conditions of the Korean victims of the atomic bomb in Japan and called for a total ban on the nuclear weapons.

The activity of the representatives of the Hiroshima Prefectural Council of Korean A-Bomb Victims enjoyed a unanimous support of the American people and democratic organisations and personages from many countries.

DPRK Del. Head Meets UN Secy. Gen.

Li Jong Mok, met Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, on May 31 in New York.

They exchanged views on problems of mutual concern.

Present on the occasion was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han Si Hae, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

388th MAC Meet:

Fishermen Kidnapped by Pak Junta to Be Sent Back to DPRK

PANMUNJOM Jun. 7 (KCNA)—The 388th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, exposed, citing concrete facts, how the south Korean puppet clique mobilized naval craft to commit the thrice-cursed piratic act of shelling and sinking our peaceful fishing boat which was adrift in the high seas after losing its course due to engine trouble while catching fish in the sea off Wonsan, and of kidnapping our fishermen on May 19. He bitterly condemned the inhumane act of not sending back our fishermen until this date 20 days after they were kidnapped and strongly demanded the enemy side send back without delay all of our fishermen in detention.

Pressed hard by our side, the enemy side could not but agree to send back all of our fishermen.

The MAC meeting was followed by the 451st Meeting of Secretaries.

The secretaries meeting discussed procedural matters concerning the sending back and receiving of our fishermen kidnapped by the south Korean puppet clique in the high seas. The two sides agreed to hand over and take in the fishermen at Panmunjom at 11 hours June 13.

S. Korean Ph. D. Candidate at Sorbonne Univ. Comes Over to DPRK

(See related story on page 2)

O Tae Sik, a south Korean Ph. D. candidate at Sorbonne University in Paris, who had been watching for a chance to come over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea escaped from France on April 30 by plane and came via West Germany on May 3 to the socialist homeland which he had been longing for awake or asleep.

It was a righteous act that O Tae Sik came over to the socialist homeland, freeing himself from the watch and control of the south Korean puppets in a faraway foreign land. His action was motivated by his discontent with the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who stretch out their hands of suppression even to overseas compatriots, violate their human rights and weave plots against the DPRK.

When O Tae Sik returned to Seoul in November last year on the 60th birthday of his mother, officials of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency forced him to become their agent and circulate rumors against the DPRK among compatriots in France, tone down their growing anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments and create a confusion in the community of compatriots.

But, he could not persuade himself to discard his national conscience and accept their treacherous demand.

He ardently longed for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where human rights are most thoroughly ensured in the world and genuine democracy is given full play and was finally embraced in the DPRK.

ITTF President

PYONGYANG, Jun. 7 (KCNA)—H. Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, was interviewed by Korean reporters on June 5. He stated that during his visit he had acquainted himself with the successful proceeding of all the preparations for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in April 1979.

He noted that the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium chosen for the championships is well provided with conditions for the games of all players and their conveniences. He emphasized that it is the first-class stadium, which is of the highest standard among those used for the championships so far.

I have learned that the hotels are also furnished with wonderful facilities for the convenience of the players, tourists and reporters, he said.

The reporters visiting Korea will surely feel the urge to tell about the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we believe.

Saying that the Korean people is a very friendly people, he hoped that the 35th World Table Tennis Championships would be the best and greatest one of all the championships held thus far.

He visited the DPRK from May 30 to June 6.

Unheard-of Intelligence Terror Rule by Pak Junta

S. Korean Ph. D. Candidate O Tae Sik Interviewed

O Tae Sik, a south Korean student studying at Sorbonne University in Paris came over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 3.

He was interviewed by home and foreign reporters on June 7, at which he totally exposed underhand intelligence activities of Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against compatriots and students overseas. Follows the gist of his remarks.

"Could Live No Longer under Pak Junta's Misrule"

"I came over to the socialist fatherland, after escaping from France, because the Pak Jung Hi group of traitors have stretched their arms of intelligence terror rule even to the overseas compatriots and tried to stain my name with the disgrace of a traitor to the nation and because I could not live any longer under their misrule."

He came over to the northern half of the Republic on May 3.

He exposed the plot hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fake up another horrifying false case for a wholesale kidnapping of overseas democratic figures and progressive students.

He said that operatives of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency were framing intrigues to kidnap the leading figures of the "Council for the Promotion of Independent Unification of Korea" in France, a patriotic organisation of the compatriots in France, and its organ "Unified Fatherland" and progressive students studying there.

He said that Choe Chang Ho, a top-class agent of the puppet CIA at the south Korean puppet embassy in France hinted him that the French police would cooperate in this underhand operation and its scale would involve a number of European countries.

He said his parents and sisters are now living in Sadang dong No.1, Kwanak district, Seoul.

He finished the French language course of the "Hanguk College of Foreign Studies" in 1964 and served in the puppet army. Then he went to France in 1969 for studies as an assistant teacher of the postgraduate course of the college.

He went through the course of French literature for the title of master at the literary faculty of Rouen University, Normandy, between 1969 and 1970, and has been preparing a treatise for doctorate as a postgraduate student of Sorbonne University in Paris from the end of 1970.

Giving a detailed account of the circumstances of his coming over here, he said:

It was early in November last year when I was preparing for a doctorate at Sorbonne University.

An urgent letter came from home in Seoul, in the wake of which my two sisters flew to Paris to urge me to return home quickly as mother was to meet her sixtieth birthday on November 30 and father was suffering from hypertension.

I lost no time in applying at the south Korean puppet embassy in France for the extension of the term of validity of my passport to make a trip to Seoul.

In such case, the puppet embassy would mostly refuse to accept a renewed application for the passport under this or that pretext. But, strangely enough, a "consul" named Hwang Pil Ung handed me the renewed passport with marked kindness.

Later it turned out that the puppets intended to hire me as their spy by showing such "favor."

He said he left Paris on November 18 and arrived at the Kimpo airport at eight on the evening of the 20th to be greeted by operatives of the puppet CIA and taken to the secret espionage den of the "CIA" in Chongro district, Seoul.

There, he said, a "CIA" section chief demanded he speak, as far as he knew, about people with anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments in the "south Koreans'" community in Paris and when he refused to comply with this, the agents resorted to every conceivable means to appease and corrupt him.

He indignantly denounced them who molested him after taking him to Taegu far away from Seoul so he could not even meet his mother on her sixtieth birthday.

About the assignments given him by a deputy department chief of the "CIA" on December 4, he said:

These assignments were firstly, to sneak into the community of compatriots and search out the "seditious" people with anti-"government" sentiments and their movements and report about them and cooperate with "consul" Hwang in his special mission so the compatriots might not take any action against the "government."

Secondly, to hatch plots to make it appear that the compatriots of anti-"government" inclination were acting at the "dictates" from the north, by linking them with the north, and spread in the Korean community distorted picture of the north.

He told him to remember these assignments as a "flute of Chongro."

He said that after he went back to Paris, "consul" Hwang and "councillor" Choe Chang Ho, both "CIA" operatives at the south Korean puppet embassy, intimidated him for refusing to play on the "flute of Chongro" as they ordered him to.

He went on:

When I disobeyed, they sent me an ultimatum a few days before I determinedly came over here, threatening me that if I failed to play on it within a week, they would escort me to Seoul on the instructions of the headquarters.

I could not bring myself to discard my national conscience for the perfidious demand forced upon me by the traitors.

"Pak 'Regime' Will Not Last Long"

Today, he said, the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is daily rising in international society for the high authority of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, and, accordingly, the longing for the northern half of the fatherland is rapidly growing among the compatriots overseas.

Lately, the overseas compatriots movement against the Pak "regime" and for democracy, nation and unification is becoming more organized and assuming more activeness and tenacity.

Today the Pak "regime" schemes to suppress and stifle the patriotic democratic movement of the overseas democratic forces by connecting it with the north in a far-fetched way.

I would like to tell my personal experience.

"Councillor" Choe Chang Ho and "consul" Hwang Pil Ung of the south Korean puppet embassy in Paris gave me a list of some leading personages of the "Council for the Promotion of Independent Unification of Korea" in France, a patriotic organisation of our compatriots, and "Unified Fatherland," its organ, and some progressive students studying in France and instructed me to have contact with them and spy on their pro-north Korean activities.

I could not find any connection with the north among those blacklisted persons, a target of clandestine operation.

All their assertions and action were dictated by their conscience and faith. I, therefore, didn't carry out the task assigned to me. One day I gave my opinion to the "councillor" and the "consul." The next day they called and instructed me to fabricate a "case" and circulate a rumor about it.

They put forward their "plan" to slander the editors of "Unified Fatherland" and other personages opposed to the south Korean system, by linking them with north Korea.

The puppet embassy already warned the compatriots not to read "Unified Fatherland." And the "intelligence agency" circulated a groundless rumor that the chief manager of "Unified Fatherland" met a representative of north Korea at an international conference in a foreign country and received directives from him, and had the rumor reported in south Korean papers.

Later, the rumor turned out to be a sheer lie.

I could not allow myself to carry out the socalled task given by Choe Chang Ho and Hwang Pil Ung.

One day, Choe Chang Ho threatened and ordered me to carry out his instruction at all costs. He told me that it was a preliminary trick for sounding out public reaction to their project that they circulated a rumour that the chief manager of "Unified Fatherland" conducted pro-north Korean activity and had it reported in papers.

What dangerous and heinous brigandish intrigue this is!

The Pak Jung Hi group is a gang having neither national conscience nor human morality or reason.

I am convinced through my experience that the Pak "regime" will not last long but surely go to ruin, he stressed.

"Greatest Importance Attached to People"

Giving his impressions of what he saw and felt in the socialist homeland, O Tae Sik said:

All places I visited and all things I saw in the socialist homeland made me realize that the greatest importance is attached to man and the people, as the master of society, exercise all rights and treated well.

This is entirely because the great leader President Kim Il Sung has made the people the subject of history and administers politics for them.

On the globe today there is no one who does not know President Kim Il Sung, as there is no one who does not know the sun of the natural world. And all people look up to him with reverence as the sun of mankind.

During the past one month after I came to the homeland, heads of state of many Asian European, African and Latin American countries visited the Republic one after another to meet the great leader President Kim Il Sung. This is an amazing event without precedent in the world political history.

This shows the greatness of the respected and beloved leader, the supreme paragon of leaders for the people, and the height of his international authority and demonstrates the position and prestige in the world of the Republic funded and guided by him.

If the representation of the north for the overseas compatriots is national independence, reunification and patriotism, that of the south is pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyism, division and treachery.

The different realities of the north and the south of Korea teach us the truth that the country and the nation can prosper only under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He expressed the hope that his family, relatives and friends and all compatriots in the south would join the ranks of national salvation against the "yusin" fascist dictatorship and for democracy and territorial reunification.

He called upon the compatriots in the south and overseas compatriots, who are forced to betray the nation by the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors as he did in the past under their tyranny, to smash the enemy's intrigues and determinedly take the road of patriotism as dictated by national conscience.

(KCNA)

"Juche Gave Me Courage, Hope"

What gave me fresh courage and hope at that moment was the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, and the socialist fatherland where the genuine human rights and democracy are in blossom under the rays of the Juche idea.

Reading "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," the historical speech made by the great leader at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly in December last year, I realized the basic factor accounting for the violation of human rights and democracy and the ever-worsening fascist terror rule in south Korean society and could not repress my longing for the socialist fatherland where the human rights are respected on the highest level and genuine democracy is given full scope.

Later, watching for the first time in my life a performance of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe visiting France permeated with noble songs of praise to the position and dignity of man, I felt irrepressible urge to go and live in the northern half of the Republic where the popular masses are made the hero of history and the human rights are guaranteed to the fullest measure.

So I slipped out of France by plane on the morning of April 30 and came at last here to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland which I had longed for even in dreams.

Then he reviewed the ideological tendencies of the compatriots overseas and exposed the underhand espionage activities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against them.

New Electric Locomotive "Juche-ho" Produced

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory produced a newly-styled electric locomotive "Juche-ho."

President Kim Il Sung highly praised members of the three-revolution team, workers and technicians of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, and named the locomotive "Juche-ho."

This new electric locomotive consumes less electricity and runs faster than ones which were made before.

Paris Conf. for Korea Reunion Flays S. Korea, U.S.

The Second Conference of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris on April 22 adopted an appeal to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries, international institutions and organisations and national committees for supporting the reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The appeal says:

The International Liaison Committee discussed the situation of Korea, the application of the decisions of the Brussels and the Algiers conferences for supporting Korean reunification and the preparations for the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to be held in Tokyo in November 1978.

It draws attention to the "two Koreas" plot aimed at permanent split of the country and the war manoeuvres.

Defying protests already expressed, the U.S. Government is reinforcing their air and naval forces in south Korea, under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troop pullout," they are increasing military "aid" to south Korea.

The United States has already poured into south Korea nearly 7,000 million dollars in military "aid" and will reportedly render 8,000 million dollars more in the coming four or five years.

Now in south Korea there are the "ROK army" more than 700,000 strong, "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" more than three million strong, the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" more than 1,700,000 strong, and the "Civil Defence Corps" 4,050,000 strong.

After forming a "triangular military alliance" system with Japan and south Korea, the United States uses Japan as a logistic base. The United States frequently stages large-scale war exercises directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There were staged military exercises involving above 100,000 men from March 7 to 17.

This is a challenge to the world people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and a threat for keeping the south Korean people under the fascist rule of the Seoul "regime."

The arguments of the United States and Seoul for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous or separate admission to the UN" reveal, in fact, their intention to cling to the "two Koreas" policy.

They are trying to inveigle personages of the political, public, financial and press circles of many countries into the intrigues to create "two Koreas."

Now Korea is facing a grave situation in which it stands at the crossroads of war and peace, reunification and permanent split.

Every one should know that a war in our era would not be confined to one part of the globe.

The danger of war in Korea concerns all people.

To fight for peace in Korea and her reunification is for each people an activity concerning the national interests, an obligation of each government and is obviously necessary to all people of conscience.

If Korea is divided into "two Koreas" for good by big powers, it will not only impose a greater national calamity upon the Korean people, but cause a nuclear war inflaming the whole world.

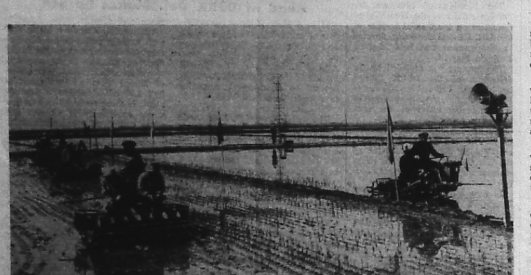
To prevent this calamity, first of all, the "two Koreas" plot must be shattered and the U.S. forces and all their weapons including nuclear weapons be withdrawn without delay.

If Korea's peace and peaceful reunification is to be achieved, the south Korean fascist "regime" bent on treachery and human rights violation must be thoroughly isolated in the international arena.

The International Liaison Committee considers that the governments which love peace and justice must not have any form of relations with the south Korean authorities nor give any military and economic "aid" to them.

Denouncing the splitting and war policy of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, the International Liaison Committee is addressing this appeal to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries, international institutions and organisations, and national committees for supporting the reunification of Korea and individual personages, hoping that they will lift their voices without delay against the war under preparation in south Korea, develop broader political activities and extend material support to the preparations for the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Rice Transplant Wound Up



Mechanization has raised work efficiency in rice transplanting.

The agricultural working people and their helpers and three-revolution team members of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea finished rice and maize transplanting throughout the country as of May 31.

Rice and maize are main crops in the country.

The DPRK overcame the continued abnormal weather under the influence of the cold front and finished the rice and maize transplanting in good time as required by the Juche-based farming method. Thus, the way has been paved for attaining 8.8 million ton output of grain this year.

President Kim Il Sung convened a national congress on agriculture at the beginning of the year, at which he gave highly important teachings to bring about a new turn in this year's farming. He went to Taean and various other local areas and personally guided the farming and, at the same time, took important measures in succession for further consolidating the material and technical foundations of agriculture.

With the powerful assistance in labour of factory and office workers, students and soldiers, the agricultural working people in all parts of the country melted frozen earth and sowed rice and maize in seedling beds and humus pots in time, and nursed healthy seedling with good care.

The sowing of rice in cold-frames was finished 10-15 days earlier than last year and the area of paddy fields transplanted with rice seedlings by machines expanded by 10 per cent as against last year.

This year, in Korea, irrigation water is sufficiently supplied to the socialist cooperative fields where farmers are all out to attain 8.8 million ton goal of grain.

With dense networks of irrigation channels ramified over the whole country, life-giving water not only flows into the paddies of plain areas but run up to the hillside land, fields in mountain areas and terraced land.

During the Six-Year Plan period, 117 new reservoirs, including the Manpung, Unpa, Yontan and Pyongwon, were brought into shape to increase the water storage capacity 50 per cent.

And 8,850 new water pumping stations were built to lift the pumping capacity 80 per cent. Through an energetic drive for exploiting underground water, numerous wells were sunk, water pockets built and pipes driven on the cooperative fields all over the country in a brief period.

They are now playing a big role in preventing the drought damages under the influence of the cold front and doing a good farming for a rich harvest.

Severe Drought in S. Korea

"Gloomy is the prospect of this year's farming." "Even rice-seedling beds can hardly be made. Rice farming is ruined," "A bad crop is inevitable again this year."

This is the lamentation of the south Korean peasants facing another crop failure this year.

Rice fields all dry, the bare rice seedling beds cracking up, barley withering before coming into the ear, fruit trees that do not put forth flowers in this drought—this is a real picture of south Korean farming.

As of April 20, the area of rice seedling beds yet to be chosen stood 1,700 *chongbo* or more (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare).

Even the seedling beds sown with rice dried up, with all the seedlings withering as soon as they sprouted. Even the rice fields that had had some water for transplanting dried and cracked up. In South Cholla Province, 68 per cent of the paddy fields have not yet been transplanted with rice. Barley is also dying before it is in ear. In North Cholla Province, barley has withered in 13,700 *chongbo* just before harvesting and in Kyonggi Province, a decrease of more than 40 per cent is expected. Apple, pear, peach and other fruit trees have also dried before putting off flowers. Vegetable seeds either could not be sown.

The water famine with its chaotic influence on south Korean farming is not wholly attributable to drought. It is an inevitable product of the crime of the Pak Jung Hi junta in devastating the south Korean countryside. Suffice it to recall that they have made more than 70 per cent of the paddy area rain-dependent. Staging frantic war exercises, the junta laid waste crop fields and have totally destroyed even the insignificant number of reservoirs, water pockets and channels.

Agricultural Imports Reaching $1 Bil.

South Korea has become a major market for U.S. agricultural commodities and will become even more important in the future in line with its growing needs, according to U.S. officials in Seoul.

S. Korea's agricultural imports from the U.S. have grown from less than $300 million in 1971 to more than $900 million last year, and in the process the country has become the sixth-largest market for U.S. agricultural products and in Asia is second only to Japan.

The officials predict that agricultural imports will top $1 billion this year and that they will continue to show significant growth over the next decade.

The U.S. provided about 70 per cent of Korea's agricultural imports in 1977. Major commodities included cotton, wheat, corn, hides and skins, soybeans, and tallow. Corn and soybeans especially have strong growth potential.

S. Korean farming is seriously affected by severe drought.

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (2)

'I Developed Tricks to Keep My Sanity'

Follows the second part (January 3, 1978 issue) of the series of articles on Moon cult run in the Canadian paper Montreal Star from December 31, 1977 to early January, 1978. (Continued from the previous issue)

It took some 40 people—most of them from Montreal—to plan the abduction of a fellow Montrealer from a group of San Francisco Moonies, religious cult followers of Korean "messiah" Sun Myung Moon who are alleged to brainwash new members. The kidnapping and deprogramming of Benji was the culmination of six weeks of work and Star reporter Josh Freed followed the transcontinental odyssey. He reports today on the indoctrination at a Moonie cult camp.

The seemingly endless gravel road halted abruptly at a high barbed-wire fence and a wooden sentry post.

It was midnight and the end of a three-hour van ride from San Francisco when I got my first glimpse of Boonville Ideal City Ranch—training headquarters and alleged "brain-washing" centre for Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

I had come to learn what had happened to Benji Carroll, a close Montreal friend who had become involved with the Moonies. The little I knew of the ranch made me cautious. I had been informed that hundreds of people had undergone rapid personality changes here in only a few days.

The spoke of sophisticated indoctrination techniques, and the only reporter whose first-hand account I had read had collapsed vomiting and hallucinating on fleeing the camp after 48 hours.

I was so nervous about my visit I had left a signed statement with friends, asking them to retrieve me if I would not leave on my own.

On leaving the van we were headed toward a shadowy tin structure and urged to bed down immediately. Inside, scraps of thin foam and a wooden floor awaited. Bodies were sprawled everywhere

A light rain was beginning to fall on the tin roof, and I curled up in the corner beside another new recruit—the spitting image of a young Jack Nicholson. He seemed an amiable fellow, and as the lights went out he whistled softly into the pitch dark, then whispered a single word:

"Bi-zarrrre!"

* * *

A morning drizzle was just waning when a live rendition of "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head" roused me from a fitful sleep.

In seconds, bodies were leaping into their clothes and exuberant hands were hauling me into a circle of people gathering to sing wake-up songs.

"Good morning everyone!" boomed a clean-cut guitar player, wearing a V-neck sweater and a toothpaste smile. "How are you?"

"Ter-r-r-rific!", dozens of smiling faces replied thunderously, bursting into 30 minutes of cheery morning tunes. It was 7 a.m. on a wet Tuesday morning, and life at Boonville was rolling into gear.

Tucked into the gentle rolling forest of Mendocino County, 120 miles north of San Francisco, the 700-acre camp was a pleasant site with simple accommodations. Standing in the fresh country air, surrounded by wholesome faces and vibrant singing, my original paranoia seemed far away and unfounded.

The tin building we had slept in was a huge converted chicken coop, affectionately dubbed the "Chicken Palace." Women slept separately in a nearby trailer.

Bathrooms were modest wooden cabins labelled "brothers" and "sisters," stocked with drug store shelves of everything from shaving cream and dental floss to rows of collective toothbrushes.

"Like to shave?" asked one clean-cut Moonie, motioning toward my fuzzy beard. I declined and headed back to the Chicken Palace, where I found a 45-minute exercise period had begun.

Everything we did was punctuated by endless cheering and general noise—in particular the "family cheer," a seemingly innocent little chant called a "chooch" that required us to link arms and holler:

"Ch-ch-chooo, ch-ch-chooo, ch-ch-chooo, Yea! POW!!"

Most recruits appeared to find it a little silly, but went along with it out of politeness

Leaders Zero in on Weak Spots

Constant activity, enthusiastic discussions and holding hands soon proved to be the most notable feature of life with the Moonies. When breakfast finally arrived 90 minutes after wake-up, I was as eager for a breather and some personal space as I was for food. But even meals, I soon found, were another link in a chain of totally structured activity that continued unbroken to day's end.

"We have a custom during meals," explained our exuberant "group leader" Bethie. "We like to share something with each other."

"Sharing" required each person to divulge a bit about his or her life story and inner feelings.

It began gently enough during breakfast with small resumes, but by supper it was already becoming an emotional confession period. New recruits participated too—moved by the guilt of seeing others being totally honest.

Days later I learned, from ex-Moonies, that "group leaders" discussed our confessions in private, using them to zero in on our psychological weak spots' and guilt feelings.

As I took part that first morning my food was salted for me, my coffee doused with cream and everything done for me but the positioning of the fork in my mouth. I found myself repeating the word "thanks" with monotonous regularity, and hating the increased obligation to participate that came with it.

As well, my hands were being held as though they were communal property.

* * *

"It's hard to be an unselfish person ...to start thinking about the good of everyone, before you think of yourself," Bethie told the neat rows of "students" assembled at our first "lecture." It lasted an hour, and the word "selfish" was repeated in it more than 30 times.

"It's hard to sing when others fee like singing, or to hold someone's hand when they want you to..." she smile understandingly. "Nowadays people are used to doing their own thing."

While presented as a spontaneous "rap," the lectures struck me as being meticulously prepared, weaving history, science, philosophy and psychology into a compelling appeal to help build a "better world."

They were absorbing, humorous and thought-provoking, but the ideas wheeled past far too fast to reflect on them critically.

If my attention or eyes wandered from the lecturer for even an instant, a "helpful" family member would prod me politely and say: "Josh...try to listen. This part is very important."

It was not until the second day that I noticed a continual jockeying for seats to make sure I and other recruits were always surrounded by such mindful family members.

"We're trying to set up a model community here in Boonville, where people learn to act according to their ideals, not just their feelings," we learned at the conclusion of the lecture.

"It takes discipline at first, but try and see it as a two-day experiment in a different way of living. Be strong—don't just give up and head home... please."

She need hardly have asked. We were 120 miles in the middle of who knew where and they owned the only vehicle

* * *

When each lecture ended we met in small groups to discuss our reaction to it, followed by a dizzying stream of singing, "chooching" and hand-holding.

It was exhausting. My mind was swimming from the ceaseless noise and activity, and there was never time to reflect without someone striking up a conversation.

"Coffee break!" announced Bethie, and I scrambled outside to rest. I hadn't taken three steps when a clammy hand came down on my shoulder and a voice asked: "So how do you like it so far, Josh?"

The voice belonged to a chubby fellow with thick glasses and a stunned smile common to many Moonies—a dull, hollow look in the midst of apparent enthusiasm that reminds one of the androids that fetch Boris Karloff's coffee in late-night films.

"Well...uh...actually," I stammered, "I haven't really had time to think about in much yet...let me think on it some, and I'll talk to you about it later."

"But Josh, what parts of the lecture did you want to think about?" he continued.

"Look," I said, "I'm sorry, but I need a bit of time to collect my thoughts. I'm going to take a quick walk."

"Great!" he said, staring at me even more intently and throwing an arm around me in comradeship. "I'll come along, too."

I paused to collect my wits, then stared at him as intently as I could. "No," I declared, then turned and walked quickly away.

Two women nearby spotted me within seconds and came rushing over bubbling "Josh! Josh! Josh!" as though I were a boy-friend they had not seen in years.

The women pulled my unwilling hands from my pockets, fondled them lovingly and minutes later I was back in the lecture hall again.

"They said Columbus was crazy—but 50 years later there was a settlement in North America," explained Bethie. "They said Orville Wright was crazy too—but today man has walked on the moon. So why is the idea of building an ideal world so crazy...today?

Early Sessions Exclude Rev. Moon

"Of all the times in history, we have the greatest chance to do something to better all mankind. The technology is there. But you have to go beyond yourself...you can't just do your own thing, daddy-o..."

Much of the information *seemes* to be a logical outgrowth of concents from the earlier lecture—but I still hadn't absorbed that information, and I found myself getting lost in a churning flood of new ideas.

All I knew for sure, was that there had yet to be the slightest mention of the most important element of the group's philosophy—the Reverend Sun Myung Moon.

* * *

By 3 o'clock of the same day I was worried. The ceaseless chanting and singing was echoing in my ears. The sharing sessions were becoming uncomfortably intimate. The hand-holding had become unbearable, the hands that constantly squeezed and fondled mine feeling more like snakes than human beings.

Some of the other recruits were uncomfortable as well, but since they didn't know who the group really was, or what they were after, they blamed themselves for being insensitive and tried harder to participate.

Others were already cauaht up completely, absorbed by what seemed a remarkably sincere and idealistic experience. Only my original cynicism kept me consciously resisting—and even that was barely enough to get me through the afternoon's "kickball game."

From the instant we arrived at the athletic field, for what had been billed as our afternoon break, we began singing and cheering wildly while teams were somehow arranged.

Arms drew me into a huddle where our team captain, Muffy, interrupted the cheering to give an impassioned "pep talk."

"We're gonna beat them...we're gonna beat them so bad they're not gonna believe what hit them!" she enthused. And Why?"

"Because we LOVE them."

Then a cheer began: "BOOT WITH LOVE! BOOT WITH LOVE! BOOT WITH LOVE!" The maddening refrain was repeated on and on without an instant's pause, as veteran Moonies exhorted recruits to keep up with the avalanche of noise. "BOOTWITHLOVE BOOTWITH-LOVE BOOTWITHLOVE!" "CATCH WITH LOVE! CATCH WITH LOVE! CATCH WITH LOVE!" shrieked the other team, as the two cheers drowned each other into meaningless, deaftening sound.

This chanting continued without letup for two hours. It did not rise or fall with good and bad plays. It simply continued, like a TV set accidentally left on at maximum volume.

I lost my voice in 15 minutes, but was cajoled to mouth the words far longer. Other recruits chanted limply "Boot —Catch —Boot— Catch — Boot." Like so many other techniques at Boonville, the purpose of the mind-numbing chant was to keep you from "spacing out"—finding seconds to daydream and possibly entertain "negative" or "unproductive" thoughts about life at the camp.

Fortunately, an unplanned moment of relief was provided me during a base hit. As I rounded second base, I looked into the equally bewildered eyes of Jack Nicholson, whom I had not spoken to since the first night.

He shook his head numbly, and as I headed for third base leaving him behind, his one-word commentary once again echoed in my ears: "Bi-zarrrrre."

* * *

Even the dead hours of night were eventful at Boonville. All night long bodies shifted mysteriously about the Chicken Palace, as vehicles carried new people in and spirited others away.

By morning, about a third of the faces I had bedded down with the night before had changed. When the strains of Red Red Robin came filtering through a light veil of sleep, I had already decided that this second day, would be my last in Boonville.

The previous night's activities had ended as they began, with a barrage of singing, chanting and confessions. Food throughout was a tasty combination of starches, with hardly a grain of protein—a diet that a former camp cook later told me is budgeted at 50 cents a day per person.

Now, on the second day, I was assigned a shadow—a pleasant enough fellow who thudded along beside me wherever I went, even the bathroom talking nonstop.

Fortunately, by this time, I had developed a number of small tricks to preserve my sanity—minute gestures that somehow helped me to keep my sense of self.

I found that I could avoid holding hands during singing if I grabbed one of the few songbooks and held it for my "brothers" and "sisters" to see—an unselfish gesture that kept one of my hands busy for a precious half hour.

'My Little Tricks Were Effective'

The unsettling stare of the Moonies could be beaten back by relentlessly returning it until they looked away. Good eyes and alert reflexes helped me snatch salt, pepper and the like before a Moonie could do it for me.

I even gained a measure of satisfaction by chanting mindless ditties to myself at occasional moments.

It is astonishing how important these trivial tricks seemed when I felt every fibre of my person being sucked into this anonymous collectivity. The pull of the group was so strong that at times, inexplicably, I felt like giving in myself—despite what I knew.

Several bright and normal people who came up with me were clearly swayed by the group's indoctrination techniques shedding their critical faculties quickly in the intense environment. While brain-washing may or may not be the correct term to describe the process, it is a terrifyingly effective means of influencing people.

By the end of my two-day stay, family members were putting enormous emotional pressure on me to stay "one more day." I did not, but defer indefinitely the decision to leave.

For Benji Carroll (bottom left) and the other recruits holding hands was a notable feature of life at Boonville.

ex-Moonies later explained to me the stages that would have followed. All had undergone the same experience.

The next step would have been a fantastic sales pitch to stay for the weekend session. Lying is routine, they say, as family members make use of information gathered during "sharing" periods.

Disillusioned teachers are told they can work in the project's alternative school (non-existent); single men see the promise of an interesting girlfriend (unfulfilled); and shy people find a flood of appreciative new friends (temporary).

The weekend session is a powerful and a moving experience, attended by hundreds of people. It is followed by the initial group was so strong that at times, inexplicably, I felt like giving in myself—despite what I knew.

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In the days and weeks that follow, the religious aspects of the camps seem increasingly convincing as well, ex-Moonies say. You feel special—in touch with some kind of force—and may even have religious dreams or experiences in early weeks, before dreaming stops altogether.

And when Rev. Moon's name begins to come up in lectures, two weeks later, it somehow doesn't seem to matter as much as it might have once.

Day by day he becomes more important, his ideas everpresent, until one day it seems only natural—a sudden revelation—to realize he is the Messiah responsible for your new life.

It is the final burst of enlightenment, and you dedicate your life to convincing others to come to Boonville and learn about Rev. Moon the way you did.

You have become a Moonie.

* * *

As effective as this "programming" technique is, it can be interrupted fairly easily in its early stages.

Late in my second day at the camp I could see that several recruits like Jack Nicholson were being persuaded to stay for longer periods. I decided to ask Bethie in front of other recruiters, a direct question about who the group followed.

She hesitated at first, mentioning Jesus and Buddha among others, but finally she reluctantly allowed that some of the group's teachings originate with Rev. Moon. Launching into a lecture that usually comes two weeks later, she explained to us that Moon is an interesting man who is unfairly persecuted.

"All great men have been persecuted," she said, smiling, "so much so that I sometimes think people aren't really worth listening to if they're not persecuted...ha ha."

She backtracked, assuring us that the group wasn't really connected with him anyway—but it was too late. The name of Sun Myung Moon—notorious on the West coast—was out of the bag too soon.

What Had They Done to Benji?

Within an hour Jack Nicholson and two other recruits had hitchhiked out. Among them was a fellow who had been there five days. A huge Colorado mountain man—a sort of hippie Paul Bunyan I had taken a liking to also decided to leave upon learning who the group was. He had to go through a half hour debate with Bethie before he could get out.

An "emergency" phone call I had arranged earlier with a friend in San Francisco made my departure easy.

"Josh" pleaded Bethie as I headed out the gate with a promise to return. "If you run into people who say negative things about us, just call..., but please don't believe them."

I hugged her goodbye and trudged off, my feelings a mix of fear, sadness and relief. One thought stuck firmly in my exhausted mind, as it would when I flew home several days later.

If Benji had been through five months at Boonville, there was no telling what it had done to his mind, said his feelings for friends like myself.

(To be continued)

The afternoon break meant buddling in teams for cheers and pep talks.

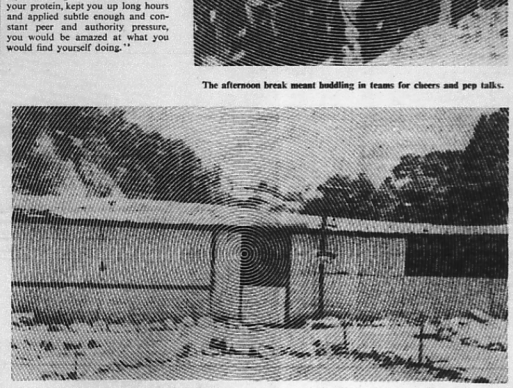
The Boonville camp applies a "very sophisticated indoctrination technique", says an authority in "coercive mind persuasion."

California psychiatrist Margaret Singer has interviewed about 250 ex-Moonies.

She cited protein deficiency, sleep deprivation and lack of time for reflection as among the most effective techniques used. "This results in a tired, uncritical and passive mind which is easy to work with," she says.

Prof. Singer has seen the Moonies' lecture and training manuals and is convinced that the group's techniques were developed by "very intelligent individuals who knew exactly what they were doing."

"People think it could never happen to them, but with the right techniques people's minds are very alterable," says Prof. Singer. "If someone reduced your protein, kept you up long hours and applied subtle enough and constant peer and authority pressure, you would be amazed at what you would find yourself doing."



This tin-roofed converted chicken coop was affectionately dubbed the "Chicken Palace" by those who slept there.

KCIA Used Moonies for U.S. Protests: Report

U.S. House of Representatives investigators quoted U.S. intelligence reports on June 6 as saying the KCIA used Unification Church members for U.S. demonstrations.

"On at least one occasion Moon received KCIA funds for that purpose," according to a summary of U.S. intelligence reports which was read at a House hearing.

Chairman Donald M. Fraser said after the hearing that Moon left the United States for London shortly before the House International Relations Subcommittee tried to subpoena him to testify.

Fraser said he cannot be sure whether the South Korean evaglist is evading the subpoena for him to testify June 14.

A defected KCIA agent testified at the hearing that another agent told him the KCIA had truckloads of Moon followers brought to Washington for a demonstration in September 1974 but then called it off.

The former KCIA agent, Kim Sang Kun, testified that he saw an order from Seoul to stage the demonstration but said he did not personally know that Moon followers had been recruited for it.

At that point Fraser read the summary quoting U.S. intelligence reports as saying the KCIA's chief agent in Washington "arranged with Rev. Moon's group for demonstrations." Sept. 14, 1974.

Fraser said the demonstrations were to be against Japan's alleged lack of cooperation in investigating the Korean-Japanese assassination of south Korean puppet president Pak Jong Hi's wife.

Fraser said the subcommittee wants to ask Moon about a number of things besides the intelligence reports saying his church has carried out orders from the KCIA in Seoul to conduct demonstrations.

They include, Fraser said, later U.S. intelligence reports saying the KCIA director in Seoul ordered his Washington chief agent in 1975 "to cooperate with Moon" and stop investigating complaints against Moon activities.

Fraser said the subcommittee also wants to ask Moon about allegations that associates tried to gain control of the Diplomat National Bank in Washington.

The subcommittee also wants to know about the Moon church's holdings in the Tong Il Industries Corp., which is reported to be a south Korean arms manufacturer, Fraser said.

Choson Sinbo Branch Director Illegally Arrested

The Osaka Prefectural Police illegally arrested on the charge of "violation of the law on foreigners registration" Kim Chol Su, director of the Osaka branch of Choson Sinbo (the only Korean-language daily published here) when he was returning home on the night of June 4 after visiting the homeland, and searched his house on the early morning of June 5.

Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), issued a statement on June 6, in which he strongly protested against and denounced this outrage.

He said:

Chongryun, the organisation for protecting the democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, regards the act of the Osaka Prefectural Police as an open malicious hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryun.

The Japanese authorities have consistently used the "law on foreigners registration" as a major tool for suppressing compatriots in Japan.

A total of hundreds of thousands of Koreans have been arrested and penalized up to date on charges of its "violation."

Chongryun strongly demands that the Japanese authorities discontinue all their acts of suppression of Korean citizens in Japan and firmly guarantee them the democratic national rights in view of the historic circumstances of their living in Japan and in the light of the obligation under international law to respect and protect foreign citizens.

S. Korean Reporters Demand Independence of Editing Right

It was disclosed on June 8 that the reporters of "Chung Ang Mass Communication Group" affiliated with the south Korean "Sam Sung Jaebol (Zaibatsu)," recently held a meeting demanding the independence of "editing rights," and issued a declaration.

"Chung Ang Mass Communication Group" consists of the evening daily "Chung Ang Il-bo," "Tong Yang Broadcasting Company," and "TBC T.V."

In the declaration entitled "Our Opinion" published on June 7, they insisted that "sense of mission and criticism as pressmen was killed under the pretext of defending selfinterest of big enterprises." They also criticise the present situation of pressmen, saying that "Chung Ang Mass Communication Group" should be freed from the restriction of "Sam Sung Jaebol" and advance toward the establishment of the original task of press.

This struggle was the first in scale since the reporters of the daily "Tong-A Il-bo" Oct. 14, 1974, called a strike against the press gag by the south Korean authorities and adopted a declaration and a resolution against the suppression of the press and in demand of the guarantee of freedom of speech.

The June 9 issue of the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" noted that "the independence from the 'Sam Sung Jaebol'" which the pressmen call for in the declaration means "the establishment of freedom of speech from the authorities, pointing out that their demand is political oriented."

Meanwhile, on the evening of June 5, more than 2,000 south Korean religionists held a prayer meeting in the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, demanding freedom of the press.

At the meeting the Catholic cardinal Kim So Hwan made a speech on the "suppression of the press" by the Pak "regime," saying that "At present people distrust each other because freedom of speech is seriously violated under the "emergency decree No. 9." He also stressed that there is no democratic society where freedom of speech is violated."

The Catholic cardinal also said that "to suppress the pressmen is the most disgraceful sin." The Hangul (Korea) Catholic Association supports pressmen's struggle to gain freedom of speech," he added.

Reporters of the south Korean daily "Tong-A Il-bo" in Dec. 1974 expressed their determination to call a strike after adopting the "Declaration for Realizing Freedom of the Press."

5 00 Dissidents Hold Anti-"Gov." Meet, Demand Release of Kim Dae Jung

South Korean personages of various circles including signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and workers and students, nearly 500 in all, held an anti-"government" meeting in the Christian Hall in Chongro District, Seoul, on the evening of June 2 and strongly demanded the immediate release of the former "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung, now in the hospital attached to Seoul National University.

At the meeting ex-"president" Yun Bo Son made public a statement in the name of those who had been persecuted for their publication of the Mar. 1976 "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation."

"Kim Dae Jung is now isolated in a condition worse than in a prison," the statement noted, and said: "This is a crafty punishment designed to make it appear as if he were set free by moving him into a hospital."

Stressing that "unless Kim Dae Jung is released, the case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation will not be settled," the statement demanded his unconditional and immediate release.

Speaking at the meeting, Yun Bo Son and other personages denounced the Pak "regime" for brutally torturing at the puppet Central Intelligence Agency those students who attended a "meeting of the Council of Democratic Youths for Human Rights" which was formed on May 12, this year, in Seoul.

In order to harshly crack down on the attendants, the authorities dispatched riot police and plain clothesmen.

Earlier, on May 18, 66 south Korean democrats issued a statement denouncing the "election of the National Conference for Unification" which was designed to maintain the permanent office of Pak Jung Hi.

Photo shows the former "presidential" candidate who was wheeled into Seoul National University hospital in Dec. last after transfer from Chinju Prison.

Japanese Pastor Says:

What So Brothers Search

The May issue of the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai" carried letters written in prison by the So brothers, Japan- resident Korean youths who are detained in south Korea by the Pak "regime" and an article headlined "What the So Brothers Search" by Shoji Tsutomu, a Japanese Christian pastor.

Road of Struggle for National Dignity

In the first part of the article the author wrote that the road taken by the So brothers "is one they should follow as members of the nation, as Korean nationals living in Japan" and "a road of struggle for national dignity."

The Japanese Christian pastor said:

"One minute is the same either inside or outside prison and so is one hour. There is no difference either inside or outside in that one is living. I think. He who is living outside prison also does not know what shall happen to him one minute, one hour later. I think, therefore, it is important to live every second honestly where one may be. I will live so in the future, too."

This was what So Sung told me when I met him in Sodaemu (West Gate) Prison, Seoul, the day after the supreme court confirmed life imprisonment passed upon him.

For a non-convert political offender to serve prison term in south Korea means keeping on a difficult struggle incomparable to that outside prison.

Without losing composure despite the confirmation of his penal servitude for life, So Sung confidently said that he was living every day with invariable honesty no matter where he might be.

So Sung declared in his final statement at the second trial session that his struggle was to establish the "active national consciousness." Underlying this expression was determination to resist all sorts of inhumane power over Korean citizens in Japan, a desire to live a life worthy of living as man and a call of human soul for freedom in the profound sense of the word.

So Sung said that he wanted to have "a reunified fatherland to be proud of in the world" and studied in south Korea for this purpose, the author noted, and went on:

The So brothers undoubtedly sought the road to national reunification with the sincere passion of youth, bitterly experiencing the tragedy of the division of the country in their day-to-day life.

I still remember the following words So Sung gave me when I met him:

"I have done what a Korean citizen in Japan should do. And this led me to this life.

"I think I should go through this road to live as a member of this nation, as a Korean national living in Japan."

The truth of these words was proved by the subsequent mounting struggle for democracy in south Korea. The struggle for democracy in south Korea is a political movement demanding the withdrawal of the present regime, calling for the establishment of a democratic system and for laying true groundwork for the reunification of the north and the south and, more fundamentally, it is a struggle for establishing human dignity.

For instance, Kim Ji Ha, concerning this struggle, said that it is a "struggle for human self-respect and dignity...Therefore, there is no alternative for us but to struggle. The struggle must be continued and the movement is bound to emerge victorious," this is an expression of the most fundamental self-consciousness that can be found in the struggle for democracy in south Korea.

When the So brothers said they should go through this road to live as a member of this nation, as a Korean national living in Japan, they meant their participation in the "struggle for the dignity of the nation."

Victim of Pak "regime" Backed by Japanese Gov.

In the second part of the article the author wrote that the So brothers are victimized by the south Korean "government" which is backed by the Japanese government.

The author said:

In his statement at the court, So Sung said that the Korean residents in Japan were taken to Japan by force or by semi-coercion during the Japanese colonial rule and were subjected even after World War II to discriminations, which gave them no pride in their nation. They struggled themselves to break away from this history and this position and it led them to prison.

The conclusion of the Japan-south Korea basic treaty in 1965 paved the way for Japan to "legalize" the colonial domination and make neo-colonialist infiltration into south Korea. At the same time, it openly showed that the Japanese government (and the south Korean government, too,) sacrifices the basic rights of Korean nationals in Japan for its interests and power. Subsequently, the Japanese government and financial circle made inroads deep into the south Korean economy to intensify the plunder of the south Korean people and continuously supported the military dictatorial regime as a political instrument for the extortion.

To prolong this situation, Japan has trampled underfoot the ardent national desire of the people of the neighbouring country and barred all along the reunification of the north and the south, going against the trend of history.

This is how the So brothers have been victimized by the south Korean "government" which is backed by the Japanese government.

Various political "cases" involving Japan-resident Koreans, which were frequently reported in the wake of the "case" of the So brothers prove that the fascist structures of Japan and south Korea have intensified the suppression of Korean residents in Japan in particular.

The So brothers are upholding their non-conversion line, tirelessly striving in prison to harden their will.

So Jun Sik once declared to the chief in charge of general affairs of Taejon Prison: "It is good for south Korea to be communized. It is good for the whole world to be communized." At that time I was moved by the pure character of So Jun Sik who is faithful to his principle.

His advocacy of communism is a call expressive of his desire to live as a human being.

When the power tries to kill one who does not obey to it, denying him the right to live as a man, he fights to the end to show to the power that he is a man.

This is why So Jun Sik cannot allow himself to be converted.

In the last part of the article the author called for intensifying the "movement to save So brothers."

He said: "we should mobilise the great force of public opinion to prevent the So brothers from being condemned to a harsher penalty on account of their refusal to be converted."

"We should appeal to the broader public circles to struggle for the abrogation of the fascist 'Public Security Law,' under which political prisoners may be detained even after the expiration of their prison terms," he stressed in conclusion.

Photo shows So brothers tried at a court on groundless charges; the elder brother So Sung, right, has face so grimly disfigured as a result of heavy torture.

Japanese Signature-Collecting Campaign for So Brothers' Release

A meeting for denouncing the application of the "Public Security Law" to Japan-resident Korean student So Jun Sik by the Pak "regime" was held in Tokyo on June 3 under the sponsorship of the "Save the So Brothers Society" and the "Society of Writers and Readers for Defending the So Brothers."

The meeting was attended by a large number of members of the organizations for saving Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in south Korea, and workers, youth and students and citizens of broad sections.

The meeting adopted a resolution to launch an urgent, extensive signature campaign demanding the release of the So brothers, unfold an active movement for scuding protests to the south Korean puppet clique and frequently dispatch representatives to south Korea to watch the puppet clique so they may not savagely torture the So brothers.

Amnesty International Flays Pak "Regime"

Meanwhile, the Amnesty International based in London decided recently to launch a movement in protests against the south Korean "regime's" reimprisonment of So Jun Sik, a Japan-resident Korean student who has studying in south Korea.

It called upon its branches in 33 countries to start an emergency movement against the act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in taking So Jun Sik back to prison.

Letter of Ex-Journalist to Will of Free Press

The south Korean monthly magazine "Taehwa" in its October 1977 issue, carried an article headed "Letter of Former Journalist to Will of Free Press."

The author rips away the veil to reveal the deplorable state of the south Korean press yielding to the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique and appeals to the south Korean journalists to raise the torch of the free press.

This article was reprinted in "Minjok Sibo," a paper published by the anti-Pak Koreans here, from "Taehwa" which was put out of existence by the south Korean Pak "regime" towards the end of last year.

In the article written in the form of a letter to his old friends, the author points out that the south Korean pressmen "are bogged down with enervation and subservience" and the "leading figures of the press have been reduced to agents of money cliques."

He says:

"While you are sinking deep into the bog of enervation and subservience, the blackest tragedies are enacted, unhindered and uncontrolled, in this land" and "numberless people oppressed by power and flouted by money are struggling tooth and nail for existence and roaming about the streets, uncertain where to go. Yet, you went away nobody knows where, turning your faces away from them, you who should have done something to mitigate their pains and sufferings and cured them of their wounds."

He queries: "Whither has gone 'the will of the press' with which you uttered such loud protestations through the papers," braving the harsh repression by the Pak Jung Hi clique in 1975?

Noting that "those running the newspapers are no longer the newspaper directors in its original sense, but are profiteers who are knocked down in money-making by other trades, taking the newspaper for a mere veil to cover them."

The author says:

"How can those proprietors who are more interested in the accumulation of fortunes than in making good newspapers be called newspapermen and what can be expected of them? These men who profess themselves chief editors or department directors have long ceased to be regarded as men of the press in the public eyes."

He continues:

"The public rather takes pity on some of them who are more of agents of the proprietors of the newspapers which have turned into big business, than of journalists, those agents who crawl on all fours before power to-day to it, picking the crumbs falling from its table, or show such zest in using the press as a shield to protect the enterprises which are stretching their hands like so many octopus arms. Such being the case, how can a free press be expected of them? But, printing types being their powerful means, unlike other enterprises, their behavior may do a terrible harm to society. This is the problem."

With bitter grievances, the author points out that the south Korean men of the press, the heroes of the press circles, who should have cried for the free press, either close their eyes to the south Korean people's struggle against the fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi and for the democratization of society, or fail to show any interest in it.

The author asks:

"Are you, the men engaged in the making of newspapers, the eyes and mouths of the people, going to continue committing adultery, abandoning everything, oblivious of your responsibility and duty, to be rewarded with a sumptuous reception and frequent foreign trips?"

New York Times:

Park and Shift Tactics Opposition in S. Korea

Follows gist from the May 21 article of the New York Times entitled "Park and Opposition Shift Tactics in Korea."

A year ago, government agents swept through the streets here arresting dozens of critics of the Government of President Park Chung Hee. Lengthy interrogations, trials and imprisonments followed.

The other day, former President Yun Po Sun harshly criticized Mr. Park in comments made to foreign reporters, a crime punishable by seven years in jail. He was not arrested.

He was not interrogated. But he was visited by a local tax assessor who insisted he knew nothing about politics but said Mr. Yun's housing compound would have to be assessed not at residential rates but the much higher commercial ones.

The incident signalled a change in tactics on both sides. There has been no relaxation of controls, not with the approach of last week's election of a rubber-stamp electoral college which will surely re-elect President Park to a new six-year term later this year. Plainclothesmen are still the first to appear on college campuses each morning. The press is still closely guided. But the Government is paying much closer attention—at least for the moment—to the impact of its actions beyond its own borders.

And no wonder. Relations with the United States, South Korea's chief ally and trading partner, have been severely strained by revelations of influence buying by Koreans on Capitol Hill and charges of eavesdropping by Americans on President Park's closely guarded office. Then there is President Carter's controversial troop withdrawal plan, which is being quietly implemented, at a reduced pace. And there is the matter of the Carter Administration's crucial $800 million military compensation package for Korea, which is stalled in Congress.

There are no more of the police dragnets that attract overseas attention and sympathy. Instead, one or two dissidents are hauled in for a week or so of intense questioning, then released. There are occasional house arrests to disrupt the opposition's communications. Riot police react rapidly and forcefully to the slightest hint of a demonstration, breaking it up before any protest can gain momentum. And from time to time, longer-term political detainees are released. "The government realizes," says Mr. Yun, "that a harsh crackdown on us doesn't pay off internationally. So they let me issue my statements. Then they arrest the little-known people who are found with copies of it in their pocket. In my view this is even more sinister."

Actually, the opposition has come from at least three main sectors:

● The New Democratic Party, so crippled from internal dissension and weak leadership that its own standard bearer in the last election, Kim Dae Jung, has resigned from the party. It will offer no candidate this year.

● The Christian opposition movement, consisting for the most part of laymen and intellectuals. It has carried the brunt of protest activity, as well as of jailings, and also includes many university students.

● The labor movement, by far the fastest growing of the opposition centers. Its burgeoning ranks include young women laborers whose hard work and low pay have helped fuel South Korea's export boom. "Democracy may be ah abstract principle to many Koreans," said one labor leader, "but low wages mean the same to everyone." Their protest meetings can be fiery affairs with fists thrust in the air and a familiar tune with unfamiliar words filling the room: "Uri Sungi Harira" ("We Shall Overcome"). The government's response has been to send in stick-swinging agents who hurl buckets of human excrement on the protesters who are later often fired from their jobs and labelled Communist agitators.

In recent times, the workers and Christian sectors have drawn closer together. In addition to improved wages and working conditions, their specific demands include a return of true constitutional democracy, an end to political arrests, the resignation of President Park, the abrogation of his constitution and an end to political corruption which the dissidents say sullies Korea's honor before the world and threatens its traditionally close relationship with the United States. At the same time, however, there is increasingly sharp grumbling among Mr. Park's opponents over the lack of support from President Carter, whose initial pronouncements on human rights raised expectations, so high here last year. "Nowadays," says Ham Suk Hun, the bearded Quaker whose traditional robes have made him a symbol of protest here, "I tell the people not to expect much from Carter because politics is politics. We are very disappointed with the United States."

Radio Voice of RPR:

October Yusin Is Variation of Meiji Restoration

Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" recently exposed and denounced the pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the title of "Trend of Japanization among *Yusin* Flunkeyists" in which it exposed that "The October *yusin* in south Korea was a version of Meiji restoration in Japan. It also denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for even arguing that "the Koreans and Japanese are of the same ancestry" and "Korea and Japan are one."

The process of Japanization of south Korea is accelerated behind the scene of south Korea-Japan fusion.

The mastermind of this trend of Japanization is none other than Pak Jung Hi and his ilk. Pak Jung Hi has now buried himself deep in the embrace of his old Japanese master.

The *yusin* flunkeyists, making a sudden switchover from the policy of following the U.S. only to the policy of fusion with Japan, are putting further spurs to the Japanization these days when the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea has become the topic of a vociferous debate.

The radio went on:

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, answering a question of a Japanese reporter what his political philosophy was shortly after the May 16 "military coup," said it was the "idea of Meiji restoration" and, asked if the interview might be reported as it was, he told the latter: Wait for ten years.

In 1972, 10 year later, Pak Jung Hi himself proclaimed the October *yusin*. The October *yusin* in south Korea is a variation of the Meiji restoration.

Pak Jung Hi feels homesick for the centuries-old "Meiji ideal" which is denounced even in Japan as the ghost of militarization and a wind against democracy. His deliration is the acme of anachronism. But, this is not a mere naive illusion.

The idea of Meiji restoration has been hardened as Pak Jung Hi's mode of thinking and standard of value and fixed as the rules of action for fascist suppression and pro-Japanese treachery.

Noting that the first attempt of traitor Pak Jung Hi, as ignorant military gangster, who has neither philosophy nor idea, was "national democracy," the radio said:

Kim Jong Pil who went to Seoul University to advertise it was ridiculed, scorned and kicked out of the rostrum before he had time to open his filthy vial.

The men of intellect at the university answered with a funeral of "national democracy" the shameless sophistry of the fascist gang insulting the name of the nation.

Later the traitors changed the signboards several times, but could not cover up their "Meiji loyalist spirit."

There is no difference of nationality between the Meiji restoration and *yusin* in south Korea, although there are a century-long gap of the timm and geological difference with the Korean strait in between. The idea of *yusin* is apparently the old doctrine of militarist Japan and is common denominator of south Korea-Japan fusion.

The idea of Meiji restoration is an ideological virus for hastening fascistization and Japanization of south Korea and a motive power deepening south Korea-Japan adhesion in all the political, military, economic and cultural fields.

On the day after the publication of the historic July 4 north-south joint statement which the entire fellow countrymen greeted as a dawn of reunification, Chongwadae (the Blue House) proclaimed "a big switchover in its policy of the Japanese language" totally contravening the main spirit of the statement, the article said, and continued:

This meant that Chongwadae decided to teach Japanese as the second foreign language at the higher and special schools, colleges and universities, make it a compulsory subject in the examination for high-ranking officials and to formally sanction Japanese language short courses.

This was not a matter confined only to foreign language education. This fully revealed the nature of the pro-Japanese quislings bent on carrying out the Japanization of the nation through that of language.

Noting that the campaign for the study of Japanese owes its origin to Chongwadae, the article said: If one does not know Japanese, he can not move a step in "south Korea under *yusin*." This is a hard fact.

If you delve into the "lineage of south Korea-Japan adhesion," you see one that, just as Li Wan Yong, Song Byong Jun and co. in the late period of old Hanguk (Korea) were the pro-Japanese the first, the so-called "lordless *samurai* on the continent" were the pro-hanguk the first, the article noted, and continued:

Pak Jung Hi, Kim Jong Pil and co, and Kishi, Shiina and co. who are the masterminds of south Korea-Japan adhesion are the descendants and the juniors of the pro-Japanese group of old Hanguk and the Meiji lordless *samurai* on the continent.

In this sense, they are undeniably of the same ancestry.

The logical consequence of the same ancestry theory is the revival of the theory that. "Korea and Japan are one."

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